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ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY - OPEN SOURCES ON AFRICA

June 1984

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PREFACE

This bibliography is culled from a variety of unclassified periodicals, scholarly journals, and books received during the previous month. Some sources, dependent on surface mails and convoluted routing, are dated slightly. Their entry herein is contingent solely on date of receipt. The array of political, military, strategic, and other materials cited is derived from general, regional, and some national publications published yearly, quarterly, monthly, weekly, or erratically. Hence, sources differ from month to month. The intent of the bibliographers is to provide a good sampling of regional-related sources to aid the researcher in maintaining awareness of developments. No presumption of comprehensiveness is made.

Analysts contributing to this bibliography are Eunice Charles, Nancy Drexler, Mary Louise Harmon, Linda Lau, Moses Pinkston, and Rachel Warner. Word processing support was provided by Cheryl D. Walker.

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY - OPEN SOURCES ON AFRICA
(Received in May 1984)

AFRICA GENERAL

Gutteridge, William. "Military Developments in Africa." Defense Yearbook 1984, New York: Brassey's Defence Publishers, 1984, pp. 105-22.

Discusses military arrangements in Africa generally and southern Africa specifically. Attempts to analyze the role of the OAU in an overall continental defense system, but points out that lack of funding has prompted most states and movements to seek bilateral or regional assistance.

Lancaster, Carol. "Africa's Economic Crisis." Foreign Policy, Fall 1983, pp. 149-66.

Africa's economic crisis, the result of fundamental economic ills for which there are no sure solutions, is of concern to the United States despite the relatively low priority of the continent's political, strategic and economic problems to the United States. The social discontent which economic hardship causes often leads to political upheavals and the resulting possibility of the expansion of Soviet influence. The crisis also raises humanitarian concerns. The author analyzes the reasons and origins for the crisis and suggests changes in assistance programs which could bring about an improvement in Africa's economic prospects.

BURUNDI

Planchais, Jean. "Le Banquet des Bailleurs des Fonds (The Feast of the Money Lenders)." Le Monde, 18-19 March 1984, pp. 6-7.

Burundi, one of the smallest and poorest countries of Africa, has succeeded in maintaining agricultural self-sufficiency despite its 158 inhabitants per square kilometer and high birthrate. But soil erosion, over-exploitation of the land, and too many mouths to feed which are threatening this status quo led to the meeting of representatives from 21 countries, 11 international financial organizations, the UN, and regional and interregional organizations in Bujumbura to discuss development plans. The country's demand for aid from international financial organizations has prompted the World Bank to request that the government find a way to control the birthrate, a difficult task in a country which honors fertility.

CONGO

"Congo." The Courier, January/February 1984, pp. 22-39.

A series of articles, including an interview with President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, planning for the post-oil era, the construction of the Congo-Ocean Railway, and cooperation with the EEC.

Schissel, Howard. "Pragmatists or Partisans in Brazzaville?" Africa Report, January/February 1984, pp. 55-56.

An overview of President Sassou-Nguesso's regime in the context of the approaching Congress of the Congolese Workers' Party, including Sassou-Nguesso's internal political record, his attempts to diversify the country's partners in foreign affairs, and economic and agricultural progress.

GUINEA

Diallo, Siradiou and Selhami, Mohamed. "Fin d'une Dictature (End of a Dictatorship)." Jeune Afrique, 18 April 1984, pp. 30-35.

Very critical of the deceased president, this article describes the tortures and suffering at Boiro camp, where Sekou Toure's enemies were sent, and comments on the popularity of the military coup of 8 April. According to Diallo, interim president Lansana Beauvogui helped to precipitate the coup by informing army leaders that a power struggle by members of Toure's family was leading the country into chaos. A section of the article describes the background of the men who have taken over Guinea, observing that they come from the "Old Guard," professional soldiers who began military service in the colonial period and who are not ideological types.

Selhami, Mohamed. "Guinee: en finir avec le 'foutoir' (Guinea: Getting Rid of the Mess)." Jeune Afrique, 2 May 1984, pp. 34-36.

Portrays the military under Sekou Toure, noting its poor training and low morale. A first-hand account of the state of equipment and supplies is provided. The author observes that the army now has the opportunity to spend as much as it wants on itself, and he wonders if the new regime will be as equitable as it promises.

LESOTHO

Leistner, G.M.E. "Lesotho and South Africa: Uneasy Relationship." Africa Insight, vol. 132, no. 3 (1983), pp. 209-12.

Examines the relations between Lesotho and South Africa during the reign of Leabua Jonathan and the subsequent changes in foreign policies of the two governments.

MOZAMBIQUE

"FRELIMO Fights for the Future of Mozambique." The African Communist, Fourth Quarter 1983, pp. 37-47.

An overview of the background to and significance of FRELIMO's Fourth Party Congress held in April 1983 which brought together 677 delegates from all over the country, 183 invited guests from all spheres of life, and 145 foreign guests from 54 countries.

MacQueen, Norman. "Mozambique's Widening Foreign Policy." The World Today, January 1984, pp. 22-28.

Mozambique's developing broad and pragmatic network of foreign relations is the result of the growing inappropriateness of the Eastern European model, and the inadequacy of Soviet military aid in the face of the South African threat to the south and the RENAMO within. The author discusses Mozambique's changing foreign policies and concludes that the closer relationship with Western Europe is likely to continue and become increasingly established.

Minter, William. "The View From Maputo." Africa News, 9 April 1984, pp. 5-8.

An analysis of the implications of the Nkomati Agreement for Mozambique. The leadership of this country, which has suffered through a 10-year war of independence, 3 years of economic and military hardship during the final phase of the Rhodesian war, and the natural calamities of drought and floods, denies that the deal reached with South Africa is a capitulation. Instead, Mozambique claims that if peace can be achieved, it will be important concession on the part of Pretoria.

NAMIBIA

"Operation Askari: SWAPO Terrorists Hammered." Paratus, February 1984, pp. 38-43.

Describes the planning and operation of the counter insurgency search and destroy mission codenamed "Operation Askari" in Namibia between 6 December 1983 and 13 January 1984 conducted by the South African and South West African security forces.

"SWA/Namibia's Internal Leaders and the Cuban Factor." Bulletin of the Africa Institute of South Africa, vol. 23, no. 19 (1983), pp. 105-69.

Discusses regional stability in southern Africa and examines the linkage between Cuban withdrawal from Angola and Namibian independence. Takes a brief look at the role each state in the region may play in support of the independence of Namibia. Considers regional stability in relation to Soviet influence and military presence.

NIGERIA

Copley, Gregory. "Nigeria Stands Facing an Entirely New Era." Defence and Foreign Affairs, April 1984, pp. 11-12, 29.

A thoughtful analysis of the origins, aims, and leadership of the December 1983 military coup and the effects on Nigeria's defense situation. Concludes that the country's outlook is optimistic as its political and economic position stabilizes.

El Affendi, Abdelwahab. "History's Most Popular Dictatorship". Arabia, March 1984, pp. 10-13.

Following a visit to Nigeria, the author reports that the new Buhari military regime, in its second month of power, has succeeded in governing and pleasing the

Nigerians, having created an atmosphere of freedom in the country. Its most important achievement has been the clamping down on the corruption which originated during the Gowon military regime and grew to enormous proportions under the Shagari civilian regime.

Whitaker, C.S., Jr. "The Unfinished State of Nigeria." Worldview, March 1984, pp. 5-8.

An analysis of the civilian government under Shehu Shagari and the causes of its downfall, followed by a discussion of the problems facing the new military regime, including economic impediments and religious influences.

SENEGAL

Brionne, Bernard. "Senegambia: unification administrative necessaire (Senegambia: Necessary Administrative Unification)?" Defense Nationale, April 1984, pp. 171-75.

A good analysis of the roots fo the Casamance separatist movement and the Senegalese Government's response to it. It argues that the people of the Casamance are resisting ethnic and religious dominance from northern Senegal and that although the Diouf government has tried to deal more fairly with them, unrest continues. Political thinking in Dakar sees the autonomy of the Gambia as an obstacle to the Casamance's integration. Therefore, the author predicts, Senegal will act to tighten up the Senegambia Confederation, bringing both the Gambia and the Casamance under more direct control. The Gambia will be unable to resist this change.

SOUTH AFRICA

Barrell, Howard. "Opposition Groups in South Africa." New African, April 1984, pp. 18-23.

This detailed article looks at the various anti-apartheid groups in South Africa and the forms of resistance used against the Nationalist Party-led regime. Specifically compares the ANC and PAC, both banned in 1960, but also looks at the United Democratic Front, the Black Consciousness Movement, and the Azanian People's Organization. Concludes with an interview with Oliver Tambo, the leader of the African National Congress.

Hanks, Robert J. South Africa and Western Security. Cambridge and Washington, D.C.: Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, Inc. August 1983. Reviewed by J.H. Chettle in South Africa International, vol. 14, no. 2 (October 1983), pp. 424-25.

Examines security arrangements in southern Africa and their relationship to those in the western world. The author critically discusses the domestic trends of South Africa while analyzing the advances of the Soviet Union in the region. Presents the background to the South African intervention in Angola, the potential hazards of a SWAPO victory in Namibia, and the fears that are entertained there of the objectivity of the United Nations.

NARMIC, American Friends Service Committee. Military Exports to South Africa -- A Research Report on the Arms Embargo. January 1984, 24 pp.

This paper examines the evolution of the United Nations arms embargo against South Africa and the support and/or complicity of various governments in violation of it. Also examines the military potential of South Africa, particularly its ability to produce advanced weapons. Discusses the loopholes in the enforcement of the embargo and shows how weapons systems are indirectly exported to South Africa. Contains appendices which show the monetary value of weapons exported to South Africa, US contacts with police and military authorities in the Republic, and lists of patents obtained by South Africa showing diagrams of various weapons systems.

Woodward, Calvin A. Understanding Revolution in South Africa. Cape Town: Juta and Co. Ltd., 1983. Reviewed in Africa Insight, vol. 13, no. 3 (1983), p. 190.

The first part of this book provides an overview of both revolutionary and counterrevolutionary strategy. The second part looks at the situation in South Africa, considering the general perception of revolution in the Republic, relevant strategies of the past, those in contemporary debate, and the aims and potential effectiveness of those enforced by the Nationalist government. Concludes by examining the prospects for avoiding revolution in South Africa.

ZIMBABWE

de Barrin, Jacques. "Le Zimbabwe en Mal de Parti Unique (Zimbabwe's One-Party System in Difficulty.)" Le Monde. 12 April 1984, p. 4, and 13 April 1984, p. 4.

In this two-part article, the author discusses the progress of the ruling Zimbabwean African National Union which, according to Head of State Robert Mugabe, has striven to create an open single party, similar to that of Tanzania, which would permit a free exchange of views. But the government has not succeeded in controlling the rebel situation in Matabeleland, home of Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African Popular Union. In essence, 4 years after independence, Zimbabwe seems to be becoming an African state like many others, ruled by an oppressive one-party system which tolerates no political opposition and which is plagued by severe economic difficulties.

Smith, Graham. "The Aim: To Reproduce Camberley in Harare." Soldier, 7 May 1984, pp. 14-16.

Discusses the creation of an Army Staff College in Zimbabwe with help from officers of the British Military and Advisory Training Team. Notes the courses and level of instruction given.

"Zimbabwe's Army Back on the Rampage." Africa Now, April 1984, pp. 58-60.

Details the Zimbabwean army's assault on Matabeleland during February and March of this year. Contains eyewitness accounts of atrocities and starvation in preparation for the imposition of a one-party state.